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# Intelligence Report

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IRAN-PAKISTAN BORDER DISPUTE:  
AN EVALUATION OF THE IRANIAN CLAIM

DEPARTMENT OF STATE



Office of Intelligence Research

Date: September 16, 1954

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Abstract

Late in 1953, the Iranian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs -- acting on his own initiative and apparently largely motivated by a desire to further his career by developing a reputation as a "true patriot" -- announced that Iran does not accept the validity of the present border with Pakistan in the area of Baluchistan Province and advanced a claim on behalf of his country to a slice of Pakistan territory some 200 kilometers in depth. Pakistan is not prepared to make any major adjustment in its border with Iran, although it is apparently willing to make minor adjustments in those portions of the border which are undemarcated. Pakistan contends that the present border became a legally-established "international boundary" as a result of specific written agreements between Iran and Great Britain, signed in 1871, 1896 and 1906. Iranian irridentists in the Ministry argue that the Anglo-Iranian agreements of 1871 and 1896 dealt only with "spheres of influence" and were, moreover, extorted from Iran "under pressure." Neither the texts of the agreements nor the political history of the period support this point of view, however.

In any case, available information indicates that neither the Shah nor the government of Prime Minister Fazlollah Zahedi will permit zealous Iranian officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to press this claim against Pakistan, especially at the present crucial stage in Iran's international relations. It can be assumed, therefore, that the Iranian claim on Baluchistan will not, at this time, be added to Pakistan's list of major territorial disputes -- i.e., Afghanistan's pressing demands for the establishment of an autonomous tribal state (Pushtunistan) along the Afghan-Pakistan border, the continuing dispute with India over Kashmir, and a series of minor border adjustments still pending with India.

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I. INTRODUCTION

For roughly 100 years, disputes over the border between Iran and Baluchistan -- that part of Pakistan contiguous to Iran -- have been a source of recurrent friction between Iran and the British Administration in India, or, since 1947, between Iran and Pakistan. The most recent activation of the dispute occurred in December 1953 and early 1954. This paper undertakes to answer two major questions: (1) Are the Iranians likely to press their territorial claims against Pakistan within the next few years? (2) Do the Iranians have convincing legal claims to Baluchistan territory lying within Pakistan?

A high Iranian official told the US Ambassador to Iran in December 1953 that Iran has never construed the border agreements which Iran and Great Britain negotiated in the nineteenth century to have established a permanent border between Iran and India, and that Iran claims territory now lying within Pakistan to a depth of at least 200 kilometers (approximately 125 miles). When Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, visited Iran in December 1953, the Iranian Government reportedly made representations to him about the border question. The timing of this representation was probably the result of the political opportunism of the Iranian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs and, possibly Indian agitation in Iran against Pakistan, which was then in the process of negotiating with the US for arms-aid.

Although incursions back and forth across the frontier by Baluchi tribes are not uncommon, the only violation of the border by Iranian armed forces reported in recent years occurred in 1949. At that time, Iranian soldiers seized a Pakistan police outpost at Qila Safed near Mirjaveh where the railroad from Pakistan to Zahidan crosses the frontier (see attached map). No explanation for the Iranian action has been reported: it may have stemmed from exuberant nationalism, originated with some local quarrel, or been an effort by the local governor or commander to gain kudos in Tehran. An agreement was reached later the same year between the Iranian and Pakistan Governments to set up a border commission, and the soldiers were then withdrawn. However, the agreement has not been carried out to date due to the failure of the Iranian Government to appoint its members to the commission.

At the time of the Qila Safed incident in 1949 and in the consequent negotiations, Pakistan indicated its willingness to discuss the border question and acknowledged that the lack of precise demarcation in some areas raised the possibility that rectifications in the existing line might be necessary. If the question ever gets to the negotiation stage, however, Pakistan cannot be expected to entertain claims made for territories of the size indicated by the Iranian official. While in Tehran in December 1953, Pakistani Foreign Minister Zafrullah Khan told the US Ambassador

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that Iran and Pakistan should settle their differences in a conciliatory and friendly manner and that the boundary differences could be easily disposed of by a joint boundary commission on the basis of general boundary agreements existing prior to the partition of India. He added, however, that if Iran should take the position that it did not recognize in principle the pre-1947 India-Iran boundaries, settlement of the question would be difficult.

## II. EVALUATION OF FUTURE IRANIAN POLICY

### A. Basis of Iranian Claims

Although the absence of boundary markers in some places could result in disputes over small areas, an Iranian claim to any sizable piece of Pakistan's territory could arise only if the binding nature of the 1872 or 1896 delineation agreements were challenged. Although Abdol Hoseyn Meftah, until recently Iranian Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs,<sup>1</sup> has stated that these agreements dealt only with the establishment of "spheres of influence"<sup>2</sup> and were extorted from Iran under British pressure, the texts of the agreements indicate that they were intended to establish an international boundary. The contention that the UK exerted undue pressure against Nasr-ad-Din Shah (1848-1896) is open to question in view of his reputation as a strong ruler.

### B. Possible Motives for Iranian Agitation

Most of the recent talk about Iranian territorial claims against Pakistan originated with Abdol Hoseyn Meftah during his tenure as Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His preoccupation with this issue apparently stemmed largely from a desire to advance his career within the Iranian Ministry of Foreign Affairs by developing a reputation as a "true patriot." Meftah has been encouraged by Indian officials in Iran and by certain deputies recently elected to the Majlis from Kerman Province, who seek to focus government interest on the affairs of their constituency. Kerman Province includes not only the Baluchistan border area but also the Helmand River delta, the subject of dispute between Iran and Afghanistan.

1. Meftah has served in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs since 1919 and was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs from October 1952 until May 1954, when he was appointed Minister to the Hague. His replacement in the Ministry is Mostapha Samii, whom the Pakistanis have described as "a more reasonable man." (C. Chapman's Memo of Conversation with Charge d'Affairs, Tehran, July 17, 1954, CONFIDENTIAL.)

2. D-373, Tehran, December 30, 1953, SECRET.

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Iranian irridentism may also have been stimulated by unfavorable comparisons with Pakistan which appeared with increasing frequency, particularly in the American press, in 1953 and 1954. Typical of this trend is the following comment, contained in a letter to the New York Times of March 12, 1954:<sup>1</sup>

A rearmed Pakistan will not only provide for its own security, and India's, but will provide the free world with a much-needed strategic reserve in the Persian Gulf region, of which : Turkey and Pakistan will form twin buttresses, propping up the weaker state of Iran between them and providing neighboring countries with a sense of greater security.

Iranian authorities in the frontier area of Kerman Province have, according to Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Zafrullah Khan, been acting in a petty manner in dealing with Pakistanis who under agreement with Iran operate the portion of the former Indian railway which lies between the border and the Iranian town of Zahedan. It is his conviction that these authorities view the Pakistani operation of the railroad as an infringement on Iranian sovereignty.<sup>2</sup> There are also reports that Indians have been stirring up the Baluchi tribes on both sides of the Iran-Pakistan border.<sup>3</sup>

#### C. Probable Considerations Restraining Iranian Action Against Pakistan

Petty squabbles between Iran and its neighbors are a familiar facet of the Middle Eastern political scene. Usually these squabbles are played down by the Shah and officials at the Cabinet level so long as they are outweighed by more important policy considerations. At the present time, Iranian authorities are acutely aware that (1) the US is providing financial and political support to both Iran and Pakistan in an effort to curb Soviet expansion in the Middle East, (2) the US would react unfavorably if Iran should create a serious border dispute with Pakistan, and (3) eventually Iran may find it desirable to cooperate with Pakistan within some sort of Middle Eastern defensive pact vis-a-vis the USSR. Another consideration which would probably restrain Iran from pressing its more extravagant claims to Pakistan territory at this time is its reluctance to take any action which might result in prolonged interruption of Iranian-Pakistan trade via the Zahedan-Mirjaveh-Pakistan railroad. This route now constitutes the principle channel to non-Soviet markets for Iranian exports in eastern Iran; eventual expansion of the Iranian railroad system to Kerman and thence to Pakistan would increase this trade to the mutual advantage of both countries.

1. Written by George Fielding Eliot, newspaper commentator on military affairs.
2. D-373, December 30, 1953, Tehran, SECRET; D-390, December 31, 1953, Tehran, Enclosure 4, page 2, CONFIDENTIAL.
3. J. M. Howison's Memo of Conversation, Tehran, January 22, 1954, SECRET.

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### III: EVALUATION OF IRANIAN TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

#### A. Delimitation of the Frontier

The border between Iran and Baluchistan was established by three agreements entered into by Iran and Great Britain between the years 1871 and 1905. These treaties defined the entire frontier and demarcated one segment. The texts of the treaties and the accounts of the work of the boundary commissions written by the principal British officers on the commissions indicate that the intention of the parties to the agreements was to establish an international boundary. Neither the written accounts of the surveys nor the treaties bear out Meftah's claim that the agreements dealt with "spheres of influence."

1. The Goldsmid Mission - 1871.<sup>1</sup> The border from Gwatar Bay on the Gulf of Oman to the Māshkel River -- the Makrān area or "A-B" on the attached map -- was defined in the spring of 1871 by a British Commissioner serving under General Frederick J. Goldsmid. Goldsmid arrived in Tehran in the fall of 1870 under instructions to join with Iranian and Afghan commissions in investigating the Iranian-Afghan frontier in the Sistan region. Because of disturbed conditions in Afghanistan, the Sistan survey proved impossible, whereupon Goldsmid and the Iranian Commissioner were authorized by the Government of India and the Shah to proceed with the Makrān border survey. Goldsmid had hoped to carry out the survey with a mixed commission consisting of the British party, the Iranian Commissioner and representatives of the Khan of Kalāt, who was the suzerain of Makrān, under a treaty relationship with Great Britain by which Britain controlled Kalat foreign affairs. (See below, Chapter IV.) However, the absence of specific instructions from the Shah of Iran and a bitter dispute which arose between Goldsmid and the local Iranian Governor and the Iranian Commissioner following the unexpected arrival deep in Iranian territory of the Kalat Commissioner accompanied by a sizable armed force, led the Iranian Commissioner to refuse to join in the work of the survey and to lodge protests in Tehran.<sup>2</sup> It is possible that in future discussions on the border question this episode and the subsequent protests may be cited by Iran to support the claim that the border delineation was obtained under British pressure. However, the Kalat Commissioner and his force returned shortly thereafter to Kalat territory and therefore presumably did not exert any influence on the eventual boundary settlement.

Goldsmid despatched a British officer to conduct the border investigation without an Iranian counterpart and these findings served as the basis

1. The best source for information on the Goldsmid survey is in Eastern Persia, An Account of the Journeys of the Persian Boundary Commission, 1870-71-72. Edited by Sir Frederic John Goldsmid (London: MacMillan and Co.), 1876.
2. See Ibid., pp. XXIII-XXV and pp. 210-213 for details of dispute.

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for negotiations in Tehran in the fall of 1871 between the UK and the Shah. Accord could not be reached on the Kuhak area but in early September the delineation of the remaining section was accepted by the Shah. (See Appendix A for text of the treaty.)

2. Joint British-Persian Commission of 1896. The remainder of the border ("B-D") was defined, and in part demarcated, in 1896 by a joint Iranian-British Commission.<sup>1</sup> In the 25 years which had passed since the Goldsmid Commission completed its work, the Iranians had practically settled the controversy over Kuhak by occupying the area and were pushing their claims farther east. Frequent frontier disturbances, Persian expansion, and disputes over the possession of some important date groves led the British to request that the Shah agree to a joint border commission. This commission demarcated about 126 miles of the border with 12 pillars commencing near the northern bank of the Māshkel River and terminating on the right bank of the Tahlāb River (point "C"). From this point northwards the border is undemarcated but defined. The agreement was signed by representatives of Iran and Britain at Jalk, Iran, in March 1896. (See Appendix B for text of the treaty.)

3. Agreement of 1905 Between Great Britain and Iran. A dispute over areas in the vicinity of Mirjaveh led to the border agreement of 1905, signed in Tehran, by which Great Britain withdrew a claim to Mirjāveh that it had put forth in 1902. Further, the governments agreed that "this frontier shall be regarded as definitely settled in accordance with the Agreement of 1896, and no further claim shall be made in respect of it." (See Appendix C for text.)

#### B. Brief History of Political Control over the Disputed Area of Baluchistan, 1700-1954

1. Integration into Pakistan. The large area of Baluchistan in Pakistan is presently divided into two major subdivisions: (1) the Baluchistan States Union, composed of the former tribal states of Kalāt, Makrān, Khārān, and Las Bela;<sup>2</sup> and (2) Baluchistan Province, consisting of the districts which prior to 1947 were part of British India and directly administered by the British, and the tribal districts which have a special status and are administered by the provincial authorities. Baluchistan Province became part of Pakistan at the time of the partition of the Indian subcontinent in August 1947; the area now constituting the Baluchistan States Union acceded to Pakistan early in 1948 after negotiations with the Pakistan Government.

1. The chief British representative on this commission, Colonel Sir T. Hungerford Holdich, has briefly discussed the survey in his book, The Indian Borderland, 1880-1900 (London: Methuen and Co.), 1901.
2. The Government of Pakistan has recently announced its intention to integrate the Baluchistan States Union into the Baluchistan Province.

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Before partition in 1947, India was composed of British India and the Princely States (including the autonomous tribal states) which recognized Great Britain as the paramount power. As a general rule, the UK managed the Princely States' defense, foreign affairs, and communications, and in local matters the advice of the British official who was frequently stationed in the State had a considerable influence, although the princely rulers had some measure of local autonomy. When British rule terminated, the princes of the states were advised by the departing British officials to accede to one or the other of the new independent states, basing their decision on contiguity and religious composition. Almost all of the states acceded to one or the other in a very short period, but a few -- the best known of which are Kashmir and Hyderabad -- indicated a desire to remain independent; another was Kalāt, the suzerain tribal state in Baluchistan. Whether the Khan of Kalāt was motivated by the desire to bargain with Pakistan for the reacquisition of some territories previously leased to the British or for increased subsidies from Pakistan or by an actual desire for independence is not clear, but at any rate the Khan announced in 1947 his intention of remaining independent. He agreed with Pakistan in August of 1947 to a Standstill Agreement by which neither party would take any action which would prejudice the question of independence or accession.

The press of other affairs in the first months of independence prevented the Pakistan Government from concerning itself with Kalāt but in February 1948 Mohammed Ali Jinnah, then Governor General of Pakistan, visited Baluchistan and held discussions about the status of the states. At this time, the Khan of Kalāt stated his desire to refer the question of accession to his council of tribal leaders. Among this group, a number wished to sign a treaty giving Pakistan control of defense, foreign affairs, and communications -- in essence the same position formerly occupied by Britain -- whereas others wanted merely a treaty of alliance and friendship. In the meantime, the heads of the states of Makrān, Khārān, and Las Bela, who had been under the suzerainty of Kalāt for many years, claimed to be independent and asked for accession to Pakistan. The Pakistan Government held conversations with the representatives of these states -- partly to exert pressure on the Khan of Kalāt -- and in March 1948 accepted their requests for accession. The Khan of Kalāt protested that this action was contrary to the Standstill Agreement; however, he in turn acceded on March 31, 1948. At no time during the seven months from August 1947-March 1948, as far as is known, was there any discussion on the part of Baluchistan leaders of acceding to Iran rather than Pakistan. Neither has there been evidence of any local indigenous movement among the people favoring accession to Iran. The issue was the nature of the new relationship with Pakistan.

2. Relationship of Kalāt to Great Britain and other Powers before 1947. Although Kalāt became the suzerain power over much of the Baluchistan area, it in turn from the period of its rise in the mid-eighteenth century to

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its accession to Pakistan in 1948 was never fully independent. At various times in the last several centuries, Kalāt has been under some degree of control by the Moghul Emperors, Iranian emperors, Afghan kings and, finally, the British. Parts of Baluchistan came under the Safavid dynasty of Iran (1502-1736), and the Iranian empire of Nadir Shah (d.1736-1747) included nearly the whole territory of Baluchistan. Since the breakup of the Iranian empire at the death of Nadir Shah, the rulers sitting in Tehran have held sway over only small portions of present Pakistan-Baluchistan territory.

Following Nadir Shah's demise, Kalāt acknowledged the suzerainty of the Durrani rulers of Afghanistan until 1854 when the British Government assumed the role as suzerain. The relations of Kalāt and the Government of India until 1947 were governed by the Treaties of 1854 and 1876. (See Appendixes D and E for full texts.) The UK, in return for providing an annual subsidy and protection to Kalāt, became the paramount power in the area by gaining several important powers: (1) Kalāt was "to act in subordinate co-operation" with Great Britain, which was to control the state's foreign relations. (It was under this authority that Great Britain negotiated the boundary arrangements with Iran.) (2) Britain had the right to station troops in any part of the territory. (3) British Political Agents were to be stationed at the Court of the Khan. (4) If any dispute between the Khan and his Sirdars (chiefs) should arise, the Political Agent was to offer his good offices; if he failed to settle the controversy, the UK Government was to act as arbitrator.

3. Rise of Kalāt as Suzerain State in Baluchistan. At the time of the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947, the Khan of Kalāt was the head of a loose grouping of tribal states, including Kalāt, Makrān, Kharān, and Las Bela, in which each of the states exercised considerable local autonomy. The control of these areas by Kalāt had always been uneasy, and frequently throughout the nineteenth century there were revolts by the tribal leaders subordinate to the Khan. The Khan's formal suzerainty over the states was, however, recognized by the Government of India.

The present ruling family of Kalāt first assumed the Khanship over much of the state's area early in the seventeenth century. Under Nasir I, who ruled from about 1750 to 1793, Kalāt's suzerainty over territories to the west and east was extended and in the following decades much of what is now the Baluchistan States Union and some tribal districts presently administered by the province of Baluchistan came under the nominal suzerainty of Kalāt.

a. Makrān. Under the agreement made with Nasir Khan I, the ruling chief of Makrān retained local self-rule but on condition of paying to the Khan of Kalāt half of the state's revenues. The leaders of Makrān apparently made frequent efforts to overthrow Kalāt's control, briefly succeeding early in the nineteenth century, but by another agreement in 1833 Makrān again affirmed its obligation of paying half of its revenues to Kalāt. The Khan

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of Kalāt supervised Makrān through an agent or governor (Nāib) whose primary function was to receive the revenue from the Makrān chiefs. Following a politically-disturbed period, the Government of India in 1891 appointed a British officer to administer the revenues of the area on behalf of Kalāt and to act in general as a political adviser. From this point, Makrān remained nominally under the Khan of Kalāt who continued to appoint a governor, but the influence of the Government of India through the British Political Agent at Kalāt was predominant.

b. Khārān. The control of Khārān by Kalāt has been largely nominal. Nasir Khan I (d. 1793) of Kalāt was the first to exercise any sway over Khārān but this was slight and in approximately the next 100 years the leaders of Khārān strove frequently for full independence from Kalāt. In this period Khārān also paid homage to the Afghan kings from whom Khārān received an annual subsidy. In 1833 the ruler of Khārān ended his suzerainty to Afghanistan and acknowledged the supremacy of the Governments of India and Kalāt. Shortly thereafter, it was arranged that Khārān deal directly with the British Political Agent at Kalāt rather than through the Khan of Kalāt, and receive an allowance from the British in lieu of that formerly given by the Afghan kings. However, Khārān nominally remained a feudatory of Kalāt.

c. Las Bela. From about 1742, when the authority of Kalāt was first established, Las Bela had a dependent relationship with Kalāt. At first, Las Bela paid half of its revenues to Kalāt; later, when this obligation was terminated, Las Bela was expected to provide military aid to the Khan of Kalāt in the event of war. At various times there were intermarriages between the ruling family of Kalāt and that of Las Bela. In the 1860's, three unsuccessful attempts were made by the Jam (Ruler) of Las Bela to overthrow the dependency and seize the Khanship of Kalāt for himself. In 1876, the Jam of Las Bela again acknowledged the suzerainty of the Khan of Kalāt in accordance with ancient usage. The Government of India's paramountcy in Kalāt after 1876 led it to take an active role in Las Bela affairs and to intervene to settle inter-family disputes over succession. At the time of the royal successions in 1889 and 1902 in Las Bela, the Jam agreed to "conduct the administration of Las Bela State in accordance with the advice of Agent to the Governor General" (political agent of the Government of India).

d. Chagai. In the latter part of the eighteenth century, during the reign of Nasir Khan I, Kalāt first gained control of the Chagai-Nushki areas. At best, the authority of Kalāt was tenuous throughout the next several decades and in the latter part of the nineteenth century Afghanistan took possession of the western part of Chagai -- known as the Singjerani area. Under the Afghan-Baluchistan boundary agreement between Afghanistan and Great Britain of 1893 (The Durand Line), Afghanistan relinquished to Britain its possession of this region. The Nushki area remained a suzerainty of Kalāt until 1899, when it was leased with all rights by Kalāt to the UK on an annual quit rent. Chagai and Nushki became part of Baluchistan Province in

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British India and were incorporated into Pakistan in August 1947 as part of the original cession.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Although border squabbles between Iran and its neighbors are endemic to the area, responsible Iranian officials at the Cabinet level probably will continue to give such disputes secondary emphasis in cases where the larger national interest might be endangered by pressing exaggerated claims. At the present time, the Shah and the Government apparently regard the development of greater confidence between Iran and its non-Soviet neighbors, especially Turkey and Pakistan, as more important than Iran's tenuous claims to the Baluchistan border area of Pakistan. As long as the Iranian Government has any thought of eventually joining the Pakistan-Turkey mutual consultation agreement, it is unlikely that the border question will be permitted to assume the proportions of a major controversy. Certainly neither the Shah nor Prime Minister Zahedi has indicated any intention of raising territorial claims against Pakistan.

The issue, however, is one that gives opportunity to irresponsible extreme nationalists to play to the crowd by appearing as the protectors of Iranian territorial integrity. If left in the hands of such persons, the border dispute could develop into a serious source of friction between the two states and impede or even perhaps prevent cooperation in area defense.

Because of the lack of preciseness of much of the border delineation, Iran may have legitimate claims to small tracts of land; however, Iranian claims to sizable Pakistan territories do not appear to have any legal validity. Various Iranian Shahs, along with many other rulers in the area, have controlled large parts of Baluchistan but any Iranian claims based on historical considerations must go back to the middle of the eighteenth century and would seemingly have been relinquished under Iran's border agreements with Great Britain. These agreements were signed by the Shah of Iran and there is no evidence of duress, although it is probably true that Iran had no great interest in fixing the frontiers at that time and acceded to British importuning. There is no pressure on the part of the people of Pakistan-Baluchistan for integration with Iran.

Pakistan is clearly prepared to make minor concessions but will take the position that its border with Iran was permanently determined by the British-Iranian treaties. It is probable that Pakistan would even refuse to discuss any major Iranian claims.

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Appendix A

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN  
RESPECTING THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN PERSIA AND KELAT  
1st 4th SEPTEMBER, 1871

Note addressed on the 1st September 1871 by the British Minister (Mr. Alisen) to the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the court of Persia, acting on the part of his government, has the honour to submit, for the approval of His Majesty the Shah, a map in which the boundary line between the territories possessed in Balutchistan by Persia, and the territories forming the exclusive property of the independant State of Kelat, is delineated.

This line, may be described: commencing from the northern point, or that which is furthest from the sea, the territory of Kelat is bounded to to the west by the large Persian district of dizzuk, which is composed of manay dehs or minors districts, those on the frontier being Jalk and Kallegan. Below these two last named is the small district of Kohuk, which together with Punjghur, comprising Parum and other dependencies, is on the Kelat side of the frontier, which on the Persian side is Bampasht.

Below Punjghur, the frontier possessions of Kelat to the sea are Boleida, including Zamiran and other dependencies, Mund and Dusht. Within the Persian line of frontier are the villages or tracts belonging to Sirbaz and Bahu Dastiari. The boundary of Dusht is marked by a long line drawn through the Drabol hill, situated between the Rivers Bahu and Dusht, to the sea in the Bay of Gwetter.

To summarize, Punjghur and Parum, and other dependencies, with Kohuk, Boleida, including Zamiran and other dependencies; Mund, including Tump, Nasserabad, Kedj, and all districts, dehs, and dependencies to the eastward; Dusht, with its dependencies as far as the sea. These names exhibit the line of actual possession of Kelat, that is to say, all tracts to the east of the frontier of actual Persian possession, which frontier comprises Dizzuk and Bumpusht, Sirbaz and Peshur, Bah and Dustiary:

The undersigned proposes with the Concurrence of the Persian Government that for the purposes of future reference and identification he shall obtain the services of an experienced English officer of Engineers, who

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1. Recueil Des Traites de L'Empire Persian avec Les Pays Etrangers,  
Par Motamen-ol-Molk, 1908, pp. XVIII-XX.

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may meet an officer duly appointed by the Government of Persia and an officer from the Kelat state, so as to lay down the more prominent land marks and features of the actual line agreeably to the above description and make a careful survey thereof for record. This subordinate Commission should meet as early as practicable in Gwetter Bay and proceed upward from the boundary terminus between the rivers Bahu and Dusht to Jalk or the neighbourhood, submitting the result of their work in the form of a map to the representative of Her Majesty's Government and the Persian Government at Tehran.

The undersigned begs to offer his sincere Congratulations to the Government of the Shah on the happy termination of this troublesome question and on the consequent removal of those serious causes of trouble and anxiety which disturbed the harmonious relations which it is so desirable to cultivate between the authorities of Great Britain and Persia and be has the honor to renew to his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs the assurances of his high consideration.

L. S. Alison.

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Appendix BAGREEMENT RELATING TO THE DEMARCATION OF THE  
BOUNDARY BETWEEN PERSIAN BALUCHISTAN AND KALAT<sup>1</sup>  
1896

In accordance with the agreement for the delimitation of the Perso-Kalat frontier from Kohak to Koh-i-Malik Siah, drawn up between Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tehran and His Highness the Sadar-i-Azam of Persia, dated the 27th December 1895, this frontier has been demarcated as follows:--

Commencing from the Mashkel river it is defined by the bed of that river from pillar 1 to pillar 2. Pillar 1 is placed on a conspicuous hill on the left or north bank of the river, about a mile and a half below the junction of the Gazbastan stream with the Mashkel, and almost immediately south of Kohak Fort.

Pillar 2 is built on a well marked hill on the right or south bank of the Mashkel river about 6 miles above the junction of the Mashkel and Rakshan river. From pillar 2 the boundary runs in a north-westerly direction to a conspicuous peak on the subsidiary range which runs from the Tank-i-Grawag to the Siahian. The peak is marked by pillar 3. From pillar 3 it follows the watershed of this subsidiary range to its junction with that of the Siahian Koh and thence it is defined westward by the main watershed of the Siahian range to a point about 4 miles east of the pass called Bonsar or Sharindor, on the main road connecting Isfandak with Jalk. At this point, which is marked by pillar 4, a subsidiary watershed or spur runs northward, along which the boundary extends, leaving all drainage into the cultivated tracts of Kalagam on the Persian side. The boundary is here marked by a conspicuous peak, distinguished by a natural bluff resembling a tower on its summit. From this peak 5, it is carried to pillar 6, which is placed on the main road leading a little south of east from the village of Kaladen towards the Mashkel river. Pillar 6 is 4 miles from the village of Kaladen. From pillar 6 the boundary runs direct to pillar 7 on the main road connecting Jalk with Ladgasht and Mashkel at 12 miles from Zirat-i-Pir-Omar at Jalk.

From pillar 7 the boundary is carried in a northerly direction by a straight line to pillar 8.

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1. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries (Delhi, 1933) pp. 371-2.

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Pillar 8 is placed on the road connecting the date groves of Ladgasht with those of Muksokhta or Muksotag, and it is erected at a distance of 3 miles from the southern edge of the Muksotag grove, so as to divide the southern group of date groves, including Ladgasht and Kalag, from the northern group, which includes Muksotag, Gorani and others.

Ladgasht, with its date groves, becomes the property of Kalat, and Gorani with its date groves, has been allotted to Persia, on the understanding that the frontier Governors of the Persian Government in future become responsible for the conduct of the Damani cultivators of these groves.

From pillar 8 the boundary runs 14 miles nearly north to pillar 9 at the southeastern edge of the Kindi date grove, and thence in the same direction for 3 and 1/2 miles to the north-eastern edge of the same grove of Kindi, where pillar 10 is erected.

From pillar 10 the boundary runs 11 miles a little south of west so as to clear the northern edge of the Kindi date grove, to pillar 11.

Pillar 11 is on the edge of the right bank of the Talab watercourse, and about 1 mile east of the northern end of the Gorani date groves.

From pillar 11 northwards the Talab river becomes the boundary to its junction with the Mirjawa river. From the point of junction it is carried by a straight line to the nearest point on the watershed of the Mirjawa range, which limits the drainage into the Mirjawa river on the north.

Thence it follows the main watershed northward to the highest point of the Kacha Koh.

From the highest point of the Kacha Koh the line is carried straight to the highest point of the Malik Siah Koh.

T. H. Holdich, Colonel, R.E.,

Camp Jalk;

H.M.'s Commissioner, Perso-Kalat Boundary.

24th March 1896.

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Appendix C

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS  
MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND  
AND OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS,  
DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, EMPEROR OF INDIA AND  
HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAHINSHAH OF PERSIA,  
FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF CERTAIN OUTSTANDING  
QUESTIONS ON THE FRONTIER OF PERSIA AND INDIA<sup>1</sup>  
1905

His Excellency the Mushir-ed-Dowleh, Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the Shah of Persia, and Sir A. Hardinge, K.C.B., His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Tehran, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments have concluded the following agreement:

1. His Britannic Majesty's Government withdraw the claim to the ownership of Mirjawa put forward on its behalf in the year 1902, when a Persian Custom House was first established at that place. The Persian Government on its side, undertakes to permit the British outpost at Padaha to procure (using buckets or water-skins for the purpose) the supply of water which may be necessary for it from the wells or tank situated at or near Mirjawa.

2. The two Governments agree by common consent to abandon the further examination by a special commission of their frontier line in this region which was proposed on behalf of His Britannic Majesty's Government in Sir A. Hardinge's note to the Mushir-ed-Dowleh, dated the 6th April 1902, and accepted by His Excellency in his note to Sir A. Hardinge of May 14th, 1902. This frontier shall be regarded as definitely settled in accordance with the agreement of 1896, and no further claim shall be made in respect of it.

3. With a view to the increase of friendly relations, the Persian Government will permit the inhabitants of the frontier villages of Mirjawa, Ladis, and Duzdab to sell supplies, should they be willing to do so (to the annual amount of seven hundred Tabriz kharwars of grain) to the neighbouring British outposts on the Indian side of the frontier, and will also allow the unrestricted export of fifteen hundred Tabriz kharwars of grain and fifty Tabriz kharwars of ghee annually from Seistan for the use

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1. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries (Delhi, 1933), pp. 381-2.

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of the British frontier station of Robat Killa and other stations along the Nushki route. All the exports of grain and ghee will be liable to the payment of the customs duty levied on those of the most-favoured nation. It is understood that this provision applies to normal years and that the British Government will not demand the specified export of grain from one of the localities mentioned when such locality can be clearly shown to be suffering from actual famine owing to destruction of its crops by locusts, blight, or other exceptional visitation.

Done at Tehran on the 13th day of May in the year 1905.

Arthur Hardinge.

Signature of the Mushir-ed-Dowleh.

The undersigned, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, hereby declares that in signing the Mirjawa Agreement of the 13th May without reference to His Majesty's Government of the alterations in the original text introduced in compliance with the telegram from His Majesty the Shah of the 12th May in order not to cause further delay in the withdrawal of the Boundary Commission from Persian territory he reserves the right of His Majesty's Government, should it not accept the amendments in question, to withhold its assent to the agreement.

Arthur Hardinge.

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Appendix D

TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND  
NUSSEER KHAN, CHIEF OF KHELAT, CONCLUDED ON  
THE PART OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT BY MAJOR  
JOHN JACOB, C.B., IN VIRTUE OF FULL POWERS  
GRANTED BY THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF DAL-  
HOUSIE, KT., ETC., GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,  
AND BY MEER NUSSEER KHAN, CHIEF OF KHELAT  
1854

Whereas the course of events has made it expedient that a new agreement should be concluded between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, the following Articles have been agreed on between the said government and His Highness:--

## Article 1.

The Treaty concluded by Major Outram between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, on the 6th October 1841, is hereby annulled.

## Article 2.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Nusseer Khan, Chief of Khelat, his heirs and successors.

## Article 3.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to oppose to the utmost all the enemies of the British Government, in all cases to act in subordinate co-operation with that Government, and to enter into no negotiation with other States without its consent, the usual friendly correspondence with neighbours being continued as before.

## Article 4.

Should it be deemed necessary to station British troops in any part of the territory of Khelat, they shall occupy such positions as may be thought advisable by the British authorities.

## Article 5.

Meer Nusseer Khan binds himself, his heirs and successors, to prevent all plundering or other outrage by his subjects within or near British territory; to protect the passage of merchants to and fro

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1. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries (Delhi, 1933), pp. 352-3-4.

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between the British dominions and Afghanistan, whether by way of Sindh or by the seaport of Soumeeanee, or other seaports of Mekran, and to permit no exactions to be made beyond an equitable duty to be fixed by the British Borerment and Meer Nusseer Khan, and the amount to be shown in the Schedule annexed to this Treaty.

## Article 6.

To aid Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, in the fulfilment of these obligations, and on condition of a faithful performance of them year by year, the British Government binds itself to pay to Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors an annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees.

## Article 7.

If during any year the conditions above mentioned shall not be faithfully performed by the said Meer Nusseer Khan, his heirs and successors, then the annual subsidy of fifty thousand (50,000) Company's Rupees will not be paid by the British Government.

Done at Mustoong, this fourteenth day of May one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

John Jacob, Major,

Mustoong, Political Superintendent and Commandant

14th May 1854

on the frontier of Upper Sindh.

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Schedule showing amount of duty to be levied on merchandize passing through the dominions of the Khan of Khelat referred to in Article 5 of this Treaty.

On each camel-load, without respect to value, from the northern frontier to the sea, either to Kurrachee or other port, Company's Rupees 6.

On each camel, as above, from the northern frontier to Shikarpore, Company's Rupees 5.

The same duties to be levied on merchandize passing in the contrary direction from the sea, or from Sindh to the Khelat territory.

John Jacob, Major,

Political Superintendent and Commandant

on the frontier of Upper Sindh.

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The foregoing Articles of Treaty having been concluded between the British Government and the Khan of Khelat, and signed and sealed by Major John Jacob, C.B., on the one part, and Meer Nusseer Khan on the other, at Mustoong on the 14th May A.D. 1854, corresponding with 16th Shaban A.H. 1270, a copy of the same will be delivered to His Highness, duly ratified by the Governor-General in Council, within two months from this date.

DALHOUSIE.

J. Dörin.

J. Low.

J. P. Grant.

B. Peacock.

Ratified by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council,  
Fort William, this 2nd day of June 1854.

G. F. Edmonstone,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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Appendix E

TREATY BETWEEN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND  
THE KHELAT STATE  
1876

Whereas it has become expedient to renew the Treaty of 1854, between the British Government and Naseer Khan, Khan of Khelat, and to supplement the same by certain additional provisions calculated to draw closer the bonds of friendship and amity between the two Governments, the following additional Articles are herewith agreed upon between the Right Honourable Edward Robert Bulwer Lytton, Baron Lytton of Knebworth, in the County of Hertford, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, on behalf of the British Government on the one hand, and His Highness Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, on the other:--

Article 1.

The Treaty concluded between the British Government and Meer Naseer Khan, Khan of Khelat, on the 14th of May 1854, is hereby renewed and re-affirmed.

Article 2.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the British Government and Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, his heirs, and successors.

Article 3.

Whilst on his part, Meer Khodadad Khan, Khan of Khelat, binds himself, his heirs, successors, and Sirdars to observe faithfully the provisions of Article 3 of the Treaty of 1854, the British Government on its part engages to respect the independence of Khelat, and to aid the Khan, in case of need, in the maintenance of a just authority and the protection of his territories from external attack, by such means as the British Government may at the moment deem expedient.

Article 4.

For the further consolidation of the friendship herewith renewed and re-affirmed between the two Governments, it is agreed on the one hand that British Agents with suitable escorts shall be duly accredited by the British Government to reside permanently at the Court of the Khan and elsewhere in His Highness's dominions, and on the other hand, that a suitable representative shall be duly accredited by His Highness to the Government of India.

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1. C. U. Aitchison, A Collection of Treaties, Engagements and Sanads Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries (Delhi, 1933), pp. 362-3-4.

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## Article 5.

It is hereby agreed that should any dispute, calculated to disturb the peace of the country, arise hereafter between the Khan and the Sirdars of Khelat, the British Agent at the Court of His Highness shall in the first place use his good offices with both parties to effect by friendly advice an amicable arrangement between them, failing which the Khan will, with the consent of the British Government, submit such dispute to its arbitration, and accept and faithfully execute its award.

## Article 6.

Whereas the Khan of Khelat has expressed a desire on the part of himself and his Sirdars for the presence in his country of a detachment of British troops, the British Government, in accordance with the provisions of Article 4 of the Treaty of 1854, and in recognition of the intimate relations existing between the two countries, hereby assents to the request of His Highness, on condition that the troops shall be stationed in such positions as the British Government may deem expedient, and be withdrawn at the pleasure of that Government.

## Article 7.

It is also agreed that such lines of telegraph or railway as may be beneficial to the interest of the two Governments shall be from time to time constructed by the British Government in the territories of the Khan, provided that the conditions of such construction be a matter of previous arrangement between that Government and the Government of His Highness.

## Article 8.

There shall be entire freedom of trade between the State of Khelat and the territories of the British Government, subject to such conditions as the British Government may, at any time, in concert with the Khan of Khelat, deem necessary for the protection of fiscal interests.

## Article 9.

To aid Meer Khodadad Khan, his heirs, and successors, in the efficient fulfilment of the obligations contracted by them under the Treaty of 1854, and the present supplementary engagement, the British Government hereby undertakes to pay to the said Khan, his heirs, and successors an annual sum of one lakh of rupees, so long as they shall faithfully adhere to the engagements heretofore and hereby contracted.

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Article 10.

The British Government further undertakes to contribute Rupees twenty thousand five hundred annually towards the establishment of posts and development of traffic along the trade routes in His Highness's territories provided such money is expended by the Khan in the manner approved of by the British Government.

Executed at Jacobabad, this eighth day of December one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six Anno Domini.

LYTTON,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Seal of Khan of Khelat.

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